THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1792. [No. 1576.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

DUTY on WINES.

Mr. BARBER,

You are requested to publish in your next paper, the 10th and 11th sections of the act of Congress entitled, "An act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned,"—for the information of those whom it may concern.

JOHN S. DEXTER, *Supervisor.*

Providence, June 16, 1792.

SECT. 10. *AND be it further enacted*, That all wines, which after the said last day of June next shall be imported into the United States, shall be landed under the care of the inspector of the port (where the same shall be landed, and for that purpose, every permit for landing any wines, which shall be granted by a collector, shall prior to such landing be produced to the said inspector, who, by endorsing thereupon under his hand [illegible] the precise time thereof to him, and the time when, after which, and otherwise, on pain of forfeiture, it shall be lawful to land the said wines. And the said inspector shall make an entry of all such permits, and the contents thereof, and each pipe, butt, hogshead, cask, case, box or package whatsoever, containing such wines, shall be [illegible] by the officer under whose immediate inspection the same shall be landed, in legible and durable characters, with progressive numbers, the name of the said officer, and the quality or kind of wine, as herein before enumerated and distinguished. And the said officer shall grant a certificate for each such pipe, butt, hogshead, cask, case, box, or package, specifying therein the name or names of the importer or importers, the ship or vessel in which the same shall have been imported, and the number thereof, to accompany the same wheresoever it shall be sent. And if any pipe, butt, hogshead, cask, case, box, or package, containing wine, shall be found without such marks and certificates, the same shall be liable to be seized; and the want of such marks and certificates shall be conclusive evidence that such wine was unlawfully imported and landed.

SECT. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That every person, who shall have in his possession wines which are intended for sale, in quantity exceeding one hundred and fifty gallons, shall, prior to the said last day of June next, make entry thereof in writing, at some office of inspection, in the city, town or county, where he or she shall reside, specifying and describing the casks, cases, boxes, and other packages, containing the same, and the kinds, qualities and quantities thereof, and where, and in whose possession they are; and the officer of inspection at whose office such entry may be made, shall as soon as may be thereafter visit and inspect, or cause to be visited and inspected, the wines so reported, and shall mark, or caused to be marked, the casks, cases, boxes and packages, containing the same, with progressive numbers, with the name of the person to whom the same may belong, the kind or kinds thereof, and the words "Old Stock," and shall grant a certificate for each cask, case, box or package, containing such wine, describing therein the said cask, case, box or package, and the wines therein contained, which certificate shall accompany the same, wherever it may be sent. And if any person who may have wines, in his or her possession for sale, shall not, prior to the said last day of June next, make entry thereof, as above directed, he or she, for such omission or neglect, shall forfeit and pay the value of the wine omitted to be entered, to be recovered, with costs of suit, for the benefit of any person who shall give information thereof, and wines so omitted to be entered, shall be forfeited.

DUTIES *on* STILLS *and on distilled* SPIRITS.

OWNERS and Possessors of Stills, in the District of *Rhode-Island*, are requested to pay particular and timely Attention to the Requisitions of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act concerning the Duties on Spirits distilled within the United States."

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Those in the County of *Bristol*, at the Office of Inspection kept by Mr. SAMUEL BOSWORTH in *Bristol*.

JOHN S. DEXTER, Supervisor.

Supervisor's Office, June 20, 1792.

From the HAMPSHIRE CHRONICLE.

The ECONOMIST, No. XII.

GOOD economy much depends on the good government of a family. I have often seen, and long been convinced, that a mild and dispassionate, is much more efficacious and salutary, than a severe and rigorous discipline. If you would prevent faults in your domestics, take care that you *see* but few; never animadvert on trifles, nor appear discomposed at accidents, nor reprove real faults in a passion. Mrs. *Teazy*, who has no daughters of her own, has brought up several girls, whom she took out of poor families [illegible] complains, she never yet has [illegible] who [illegible] her. This [illegible] is worth; and though she is always talking to [illegible], she cannot make them mind her. She thinks [illegible] peoples' girls are a kind of witches; her complaints are partly true; but the fault is her own, for she spoils all her girls by eternally fretting at them. If *Betty* happens to turn over the twiff-pail, or breaks a pan by bumbling across the broom, which Mrs *Teazy* [illegible] in her hurry, has left in the way, the old lady is in a rage. "There, you careless drab, I knew you would do so. You are always breaking things. You waste and destroy more than you earn. I had rather do every thing myself. I never will set you to do any thing again, as long as I live: And so." *Betty* sits down—"What you baggage; have you nothing to do?—Go fetch the cream-pot, and turn the cream into the churn—see if you can break the pot now—How you handle it—I know you will break it, as you do every thing else." The poor girl, in a trepidation of carefulness and anxiety, lets it fall sure enough. It is dashed into fragments, and the cream splattered over the floor.—"Out, you hasty trollop. I never knew any thing like this. Just so you do every day. I cannot keep my hands off from you." Thus with tongue and claws, the fright *Betty* almost into fits. Nine tenths of the mischief which the girl does, is through an excessive caution to avoid it. Her mind is never calm, nor her nerves steady, because her mistress is always blaming, scolding and threatening. By degrees, however, the girl becomes hardened. If she breaks an article, when Mrs. *Teazy* is not present, she secretes it. If inquiry is made, she tries to prevent discovery.

Mrs. *Prudens* treats her girls in a different manner, and they always please her. She never was so unfortunate as to have a girl who was mischievous, or would lie. If *Peggy* falls and breaks the pan into which she has just strained the milk. Mrs. *Prudens* inquires "Have you hurt you, *Peggy*?" "No says *Peggy*, but I have done worse; I have broken the pan and spilt the milk. I am sorry." "That is a trifle, says Mrs. *Prudens*, accidents will happen. If you have not hurt you, it is well." *Peggy* seldom does any mischief, because she is sensible, and she knows what she is about. If mischief happens, she always speaks of it, because she's sure she shall not be unreasonably blamed. Mrs. *Prudens* never frets, takes no notice of trifles; if she observes a fault, she reproves it with mildness, and it is never repeated. Now *Betty* and *Peggy* are sisters, taken out of the same poor family. Their natural disposition is much the same. Their different manner of behaviour is entirely owing to the different kind of government which they are under. The true reason why Mrs. *Teazy* has all her utensils destroyed, and Mrs. *Prudens* preserves hers, is because the one distracts her girls by perpetually scolding at them; and the other keeps her maids calm and in good humour, by a rational treatment of them.

The COLLECTION, No. II.

THE greatest of all plagues is the plague of common sense. The fool is happy in his ignorance and the enthusiast in his dream, the lover in his mistress and the coxcomb in himself; but what is to become of the poor man who has too much discernment to be deluded into happiness, and is too wise to enjoy the blessings either of vanity or folly? *Langhorne.*

Human life is not on any account more miserable than because the inordinate thirst of gain hath, like a noxious poison, so spread its malignant influence over every part of it. *Hippocrates.*

Think not our Good is plac'd in flowery fields,
In trandent joys which fading beauty yields,
Above the steep, the rocky path it lies,
On Virtue's hill whose summit cleaves the skies.
Tasso.

Happiness and pleasure, as wisdom and wit, are each others friends or foes; and if foes, of foes the worst. Well chosen pleasure is a branch of happiness; well judging wit is a flower of wisdom; but when these petty subalterns set up for themselves, and counteract their principles, one makes a greater wretch, and the other a greater fool than could exist without them.—Pleasure then calls for our compassion and wit for our contempt. Of how many might the names have slept in safety had not their unlucky parts awakened a just clamour against them. *Anon.*

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, May 7.

AN engrossed bill supplementary to the act making provision for the public debt, was read a third time—The time of subscribing is extended to the first day of March next—the books to be opened the first day of June next—the other breaks be[illegible] was passed.

The committee to whom [illegible] the memorial of Joseph Cerachi [illegible], which was read, and is highly [illegible] character and abilities of Mr. Cerachi, [illegible] that it would not be expedient to provide at the present time for carrying into execution the resolution of Congress, respecting the statue of General Washington, &c.

TUESDAY, May 8.

Mr. Willis presented the following resolution in substance, that the Secretary of the Treasury report at the next session, as early as may be, the number and capacity of the stills in the several districts and states—the nett product of the revenue arising from the duties thereon, &c.—number of officers employed in collecting the duties, &c.—This resolution was adopted.

Mr. W. Smith called the attention of the House to a report of the Secretary of State, on the subject of procuring fresh from salt water—proposed a resolution pursuant to the Secretary's report authorizing him to cause the several collectors to be provided with blank clearances, on the back of which shall be printed directions for the process. This resolution was agreed to.

A resolution was offered for indemnifying the officers who have attended the committee of inquiry for their extra necessary expenses, also for compensating the clerk employed by the committee on this occasion—laid on the table.

A message from the Senate, informed the House, that they concur in the resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to provide the printed clearances, agreeable to his report.

Mr. Williamson called up a report of a select committee on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the state of North-Carolina, praying Congress to authorize that state to pass a law imposing a duty on tonnage, to be appropriated to defraying the expence of clearing obstructions in the navigation of a particular part of that state—the report is in favour of the petitioners, and was agreed to.

Mr. Secretary Otis informed the House, that the Senate having completed the business before them, are now about to adjourn.

A message was sent to inform the Senate—that the House having completed the business before them, are about to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Smith, it was ordered that the Clerk procure such of the laws of the several states as are not already in his office.

The speaker then adjourned the House, to meet again on the first Monday of November next, according to law.

European Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

APRIL 19.

In the sitting of this day M. Dumouriez read the following communication:

Letter from M. Noailles, *to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated April 5.*

"I HAVE waited, Sir, for the answer of the Count de Cobenzel. He has just informed me, on the part of the King of Hungary, that the note dated March 18, contains the answer to the demands which I had been charged to renew; and that the disposition expressed in that note could be the less altered, since it contained also the opinion of the King of Prussia upon the affairs of France, in opinion agreeing in all respects with that of the King of Hungary."

The President then read the following letter from the King;

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The committee to whom was recommitted the memorial of Joseph Cerachi, brought in a report, which was read, and is highly honourable to the character and abilities of Mr. Cerachi; but states that it would not be expedient to provide at the present time for carrying into execution the resolution of Congress, respecting the statue of General Washington, &c.

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"I HAVE waited, Sir, for the answer of the Count de Cobenzel. He has just informed me, on the part of the King of Hungary, that the note dated March 18, contains the answer to the demands which I had been charged to renew; and that the disposition expressed in that note could be the less altered, since it contained also the opinion of the King of Prussia upon the affairs of France, in opinion agreeing in all respects with that of the King of Hungary."

The President then read the following letter from the King;

LETTER FROM THE KING.

MR. PRESIDENT,

"I entreat you to make known to the Aſſembly that I ſhall come there to-morrow at half paſt twelve o'clock.

"LOUIS."

On Friday his Majeſty came to the Aſſembly, the Members of which roſe and were uncovered as he entered, and took their ſeats when he had reached his place. The king then ſpake as follows;—

KING'S SPEECH.

"Gentlemen,

"I have come among you for an object of the higheſt importance in the preſent circumſtances. My Miniſter of foreign affairs will read to you the report which he made to me in Council on our ſituation with reſpect to Germany."

The Miniſter of Foreign Affairs then went up, and reading by the King's direction the report, which the King had notified to the Aſſembly.

Report of the Cabinet Council of France, addreſſed to the King,

"SIRE,

"When I took the oath of fidelity to the Conſtitution, you became the firſt of the public functionaries of Duty. Notwithſtanding the conſtant [illegible] neighbourhood, [illegible] could prevent their enmity. You [illegible] had your name [illegible] that moment they [illegible] emigrations to the [illegible] beyond the [illegible] bound to prepare [illegible] Europe. [illegible] all being [illegible] [illegible] the Houſe of Auſtria, who [illegible] found us good and faithful allies. This treaty [illegible] ſubjected us to the ambitious views of this Houſe. She engaged us in all her wars to which ſhe [illegible] us her allies. We have been plunged [illegible] the miſeries of deſpotiſm. The inſtant [illegible] Houſe of Auſtria ſaw the [illegible] no longer [illegible] her purpoſes, ſhe became our enemy.

"It was Auſtria that had ſtirred up againſt France the reſt of Northern Potentates, whoſe [illegible] by that alone made him fall under the ſword of an aſſaſſin.—It was Auſtria who in ſecret, of which Europe ſhall judge, adviſed the party of Frenchmen to riſe up in arms againſt the nation.—The note of the court of Vienna of the 18th Feb. was in truth a declaration of war. Mr Kaunitz there avows the league of the powers againſt France. The death of Leopold, ought to have made ſome change in this ambitious ſyſtem, but we have ſeen the contrary.

"The note of the 18th of March is the *ultimatum* of the Court of Vienna. This note is more provoking ſtill than the former. The King of Hungary wiſhes we might ſubmit our Conſtitution to his reviſion—and he does not diſdain the project of arming Frenchmen againſt Frenchmen.

"Sire," continues the Miniſter, "in charging me with the adminiſtration of Foreign Affairs you have impoſed on me the duty of telling you the truth: I proceed to tell you the truth. It reſults from this expoſition that the treaty of 1756 is broken in fact, by the Houſe of Auſtria; that the manifeſto of a League of the Powers is an act of hoſtility againſt France, and that you ought this inſtant to order M. NOAILLES, your Ambaſſador, to quit the Court of Vienna without taking leave. Sire, the Auſtrian troops are on the march—the camps are marked out—fortreſſes are [illegible]—The Nation by its oath, on the 14th July has declared that any man who ſhall recede to an unconſtitutional negociation is a traitor. The delay granted to Auſtria is expired—your honour is attacked—the nation is inſulted—therefore there remains for you no other part to take but to lay before the National Aſſembly the formal propoſition of a war againſt the King of Bohemia and Hungary."

The Miniſter having read this minute, the King reſumed his ſpeech—

CONCLUSION *of the* KING'S SPEECH.

"You have heard, Meſſieurs, the deliberation and the deciſion of my Council. *I adopt their determination.* It is conformable to the wiſh, many times expreſſed of the National Aſſembly, and to that which has been addreſſed to me to be the wiſh of all the French people. Frenchmen prefer war to a ſtate of anxiety and to a humiliating ſtate, which compromiſes our Conſtitution, and our dignity. I have done every thing to avert war; but I judge it indiſpenſible.—I come, therefore, in the terms of the Conſtitution, *to propoſe to you formally to declare War, againſt the King of Bohemia and Hungary.*"

A burſt of applauſe burſt from the galleries.—The Aſſembly maintained a dignified ſilence. The Preſident anſwered:

"SIRE,

"The Aſſembly will proceed to deliberate on the great propoſition which your Majeſty has made to them. They will addreſs to you by a meſſage, the reſult of their deliberations."

The King, then retired with his Miniſters, and conducted by the ſame deputation of Members. The hall rung with acclamations of the people.

The Aſſembly was adjourned to five in the evening.

APRIL 19—(Evening.)

Read a letter from Meſſ. Baux, merchants, at Marſeilles, containing information that M. Marchand, maſter of the Ship Le Solide, has diſcovered ſeveral Iſlands in the Indian ſeas, which are fully peopled and abounding in hogs, birds, herbs, &c. and that he had taken poſſeſſion of them in the name of the French nation and of Louis XVI.—This letter was accompanied by charts of the Iſlands. The charts were accepted, but the letter was blamed for having taken poſſeſſion of the Iſlands, as the French nation has renounced all conqueſt.

LONDON, April 3.

Houſe of Commons.

The gallery, at nine o'clock this morning, was filled with ſtrangers, anxious to hear the reſult of the debate, on the abolition of the African Slave Trade which did not commence till near ſix o'clock in the evening.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

THE order of the day being read, for the Houſe, to reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the African Slave-Trade, Sir William Dolben took the chair.

Mr. Wilberforce moved, that the minutes and reports of the ſelect committee be referred to the committee of the whole Houſe, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wilberforce conſidered, he ſaid, that the Houſe was [illegible] that fear and apprehenſion, which on a former night almoſt ſubdued his feelings. He found that it was almoſt unneceſſary to enter into a long and tedious detail of the cruelties practiſed in carrying on the ſlave-trade to demonſtrate the neceſſity of its abolition. The ſubject had been often diſcuſſed, and the Houſe was ſenſible of the grievances reſulting from this inhuman traffic; he was therefore determined to ſpare the Houſe the trouble of hearing the minutenels of detail, and would reſt the cauſe on a few ſtrong points, ſelected from the moſt inhuman and ſavage inſtances of cruelty, and barbarity, that ever diſgraced the annals of hiſtory.

In diſcuſſing this buſineſs, he hoped that the bias of temperance might be preſerved. Knowing, as he did, the warp and bias of his own temper he muſt alſo ſuppoſe, that his opponents had their own prejudices to encounter. For his own part he declared, that it was his wiſh to ſpeak the language of conciliation, at the ſame time that he muſt reprobate the inhuman traffic. Were the Weſt India gentlemen, in and out of Parliament, impartially to conſtrue the ſituation of the ſlaves in the Weſt Indies on one ſide, with that of the African ſlaves on the other, they would, he had no doubt, chearfully concur in his motion. He called them to diſcuſs frankly, the cauſe of the evils which every man muſt deplore, and to inveſtigate what was curable and what was not? If they did he had every reaſon to believe and to hope, that the Abolition of the Slave Trade would be the immediate conſequence of this night's debate.

He deſired that it might not be underſtood, that he ſuppoſed any gentleman wiſhed to poſſeſs power in the Weſt Indies merely for the purpoſe of exerciſing it over the moſt unfortunate poor wretches in exiſtence. But there was nothing that could juſtify the ſyſtem itſelf—a ſyſtem that while it reconciled cruelty to the individual power, made him look with an unfeeling eye on the evils and cruelties that will flow from its enormities.

Ariſtocracy, he obſerved, had been pronounced a robuſt form of government, becauſe power was confined to a few.—But what is the conſequence where [illegible] *perſon* is like any other article, to be [illegible] ſold at *market*"—when it is familiarly contracted with cruelty, and when it is looked upon as property, for the purpoſe of producing the greateſt cruelties and the worſt of evils? There was no man, he ſaid, could contemplate ſuch policy, ſuch a ſcene of ſavage barbarity, but muſt turn away with horror and diſguſt!

Mr. Long the hiſtorian ſtates, that when the ſlaves had rendered their maſters large crops by their induſtry, it is uſual to drive them to another plantation, and recompence their toil by puniſhment. This he ſaid, accounted for the diſobedience of their maſters orders; nor was it leſs to be attributed to the ſordid and mean diſpoſitions of their rulers, who treated them as brutes incapable of feeling. Such depravity muſt beget depravity in the minds of the ſlaves, was proved by the teſtimony of even the ſlave dealers own witneſſes. Theſe creatures were without legal protection, ſubject to the cruelty of the overſeer, over whom there was no controul; and thoſe inhuman inſtruments of oppreſſion, whipped them like cattle, not ſuppoſing them moral agents capable of reflection or reſiſtance!—Even the women were not exempt from their cruelties; the laws of decency were violated; and this alone ſhould induce the Weſt India gentlemen to comply with the wiſhes of the friends to the abolition.

[*To be continued.*]

APRIL 16.

A duel was lately fought near Paris, between two Members of the National Aſſembly, Meſſ. Gouvion and Chedieu, in conſequence of ſome harſh language which paſſed between them in the Aſſembly on Monday the 9th; they were accompanied by ſeconds, and fought with piſtols. Mr. Gouvion had the firſt fire, which proved fatal to his antagoniſt.

At the London Tavern, about half after five o'clock, on Friday laſt, the 13th of April, 1792, Thomas Paine, Eſq. was elected by the free and voluntary gift of Mark Gregory and others, by Ward the bailiff. Paine was immediately carried without his conſent, in a coach, to the King's Head Spouting Club, in Weſt Street, nearly oppoſite to the Old Compter, where he arrived about ſix o'clock.—About ſeven [illegible] after, he was hailed by Mr. Johnſon, bookſeller, in St. Paul's Church-yard, and Mr. George Wilkie, bookſeller, in Paternoſter-Row.

APRIL 26

The Aſſembly of the National Aſſembly of France has received [illegible] general anticipation. Letters arriving, on Friday evening, the important news was [illegible] which [illegible] the hoſtilities of France with the King of Bohemia and Hungary.

It was at the ſame time reſolved, that a manifeſto ſhould be immediately publiſhed and diſtributed through the Continent, ſtating the provocations and the motives by which the nation was induced to enter on a War. It was alſo propoſed, that both the National Guards and the troops of the line ſhould take the oath to the Conſtitution [illegible] on the 14th of January laſt. But this [illegible], was deemed ſuperfluous.

The King of Sweden, it is ſaid, will ſend a fleet this ſummer into the Mediterranean. It is ſuppoſed that it will convey a number of troops to the ſouth of France and co-operate with the [illegible] Spain in affording the Count de Provence an aſylum.

Hamburgh, April 13. We learn from Elſinburgh that the Duke of [illegible] has croſſed Stockholm. The [illegible] (which [illegible] ſtated) ſeems to be [illegible] that [illegible] by the [illegible] of the ports from the capital to the [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

On Monday laſt the [illegible] appointed to receive the [illegible] propoſals, at thirty dollars each for eſtabliſhing a [illegible] road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, met at the State Houſe in this city. By eleven o'clock at night, at two thouſand two hundred and ſeventy ſix ſhares were ſubſcribed for, and the money paid in amounting to [illegible] and dollars.—The [illegible] an [illegible] of [illegible], the names of all the ſubſcribers were put into a lottery and drawn. The [illegible] are to be [illegible] intereſt [illegible] a ſum [illegible] incorporated for the [illegible] of [illegible] Company. It is [illegible] voted [illegible] ſhare is [illegible], entitled to one [illegible] dollars.

June 13. The [illegible] Pennſylvania [illegible] not remember [illegible] of June equal [illegible] unexampled—Friday, [illegible] o'clock the [illegible]

LETTER FROM THE KING.

MR. PRESIDENT,

"I entreat you to make known to the Aſſembly that I ſhall come there to morrow at half paſt twelve o'clock.

"LOUIS."

On Friday his Majeſty came to the Aſſembly, the Members of which roſe and were uncovered as he entered, and took their ſeats when he had reached his place. The king then ſpake as follows ;—

KING's SPEECH.

"Gentlemen,

"I have come among you for an object of the higheſt importance in the preſent circumſtances. My miniſter of foreign affairs will read to you the report which he made to me in Council on our ſituation with regard to Germany."

The Miniſter of Foreign Affairs then went up, and ſtanding by the King's ſide read the report, which the King had notified to the Aſſembly.

Minute of the Cabinet Council of France, addreſſed to the King,

"SIRE,

"When you took an oath of fidelity to the Conſtitution, you became the object of the hatred of the enemies of liberty. No natural tie could ſtop them, no motive of alliance, of neighbourhood, of propriety, could prevent their enmity. Your ancient allies erated your name out of the liſt of Deſpots, and from that moment they forgot your Majeſty's fidelity. The emigrants, rebels to the laws of their country, are gone beyond the frontiers to prepare a guilty aggreſſion againſt France. They wiſh to carry into its boſom fire and ſword. Their rage would have been impotent if the Foreign Princes had not ſeconded and encouraged their criminal manœuvres. The Houſe of Auſtria For all betray [illegible] encourage [illegible] s done every thing [illegible] ourage their audacity. The Houſe of Auſtria, who ſince the treaty of 1756 has found us good and faithful allies. This treaty, Sire, ſubjected us to the ambitious views of this Houſe. She engaged us in all her wars, to which ſhe called us her allies. We have been prodigal of our blood in the cruel tragedies of deſpotiſm. The inſtant that the Houſe of Auſtria ſaw the could no longer govern us for her purpoſes, ſhe became our enemy.

"It was Auſtria that had ſtirred up againſt France the reſtleſs Northern Potentate, whoſe tyrannical phrenzy had at laſt made him fall under the ſword of an aſſaſſin.—It was Auſtria who in office, of which Europe ſhall judge, adviſed one party of Frenchmen to take up arms againſt the other.—The note of the court of Vienna, of the 18th Feb. was in truth a declaration of war. Mr. Kaunitz there avows the league of the powers againſt France. The death of Leopold, ought to have made ſome change in this ambitions ſyſtem, but we have ſeen the contray.

"The note of the 18th of March is the *ultimatum* of the Court of Vienna. This note is more provoking ſtill than the former. The King of Hungary wiſhes we might ſubmit our Conſtitution to his reviſion—and he does not diſſemble the project of arming Frenchmen againſt Frenchmen.

"Sire," continues the Miniſter, "in charging me with the adminiſtration of Foreign Affairs you have impoſed on me the telling you the truth : I proceed to tell you the truth. It reſults from this expoſure that the treaty of 1756 is broken, in fact, by the Houſe of Auſtria ; that the maintenance of a League of the Powers is an act of hoſtility againſt France, and that you ought this inſtant to order M. NOAILLES, your Ambaſſador, to quit the Court of Vienna without taking leave. Sire, the Auſtrian troops are on the march—the camps are marked out—forteſſes are building :—The Nation by its oath, on the 14th July has declared that any man who ſhall accede to an unconſtitutional negociation is a traitor. The delay granted to Auſtria is expired—your honour is attacked—the nation is inſulted—therefore there remains for you no other part to take but to make to the National Aſſembly the formal propoſition of a war againſt the King of Bohemia and Hungary."

The Miniſter having read this minute, the King reſumed his ſpeech—

CONCLUSION *of the* KING'S SPEECH.

"You have heard, Meſſieurs, the deliberation and the deciſion of my Council. *I adopt their determination.* It is conformable to the wiſh, many times expreſſed of the National Aſſembly, and to that which has been addreſſed to me to be the wiſh of all the French people. Frenchmen prefer war to a ruinous anxiety, and to a humiliating ſtate, which compromiſes our Conſtitution, and our dignity. I have done every thing to avert war ; but I judge it indiſpenſible.—I come, therefore, in the terms of the Conſtitution, *to propoſe to you formally to declare War, againſt the King of Bohemia and Hungary.*"

A burſt of applauſe broke from the galleries.—The Aſſembly maintained a dignified ſilence. The Preſident anſwered :

"SIRE,

"The Aſſembly will proceed to deliberate on the great propoſition which your Majeſty has made to them. They will addreſs to you by a meſſage, the reſult of their deliberation."

The King then retired with his Miniſters, and conducted by the ſame deputation of Members. The hall rung with acclamations of the people.

The Aſſembly was adjourned to five in the evening.

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Read a letter from Meſſ. Baux, merchants, at Marſeilles, containing information that M. Marchand, maſter of the Ship Le Solde, has diſcovered ſeveral Iſlands in the Indian ſeas, which are fully peopled and abounding in hogs, birds, herbs, &c. and that he had taken poſſeſſion of them in the name of the French nation and of Louis XVI.—This letter was accompanied by charts of the Iſlands. The charts were accepted, but the maſter was blamed for having taken poſſeſſion of the Iſlands, as the French nation has renounced all conqueſt.

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Mr. Long the hiſtorian ſtates, that when the ſlaves had rendered their maſters large crops by their induſtry, it is uſual to drive them to another plantation, and recompence their toil by puniſhment. This he ſaid, accounted for the diſobedience of their maſters orders ; nor was it leſs to be attributed to the ſordid and mean diſpoſitions of their rulers, who treated them as brutes incapable of feeling. Such depravity muſt beget depravity in the minds of the ſlaves, was proved by the teſtimony of even his adverſaries own witneſſes. Theſe creatures were without legal protection, ſubject to the cruelty of the overſeer, over whom there was no controul ; and thoſe inhuman inſtruments of oppreſſion, whipped them like cattle, not ſuppoſing them moral agents capable of reflection or reſiſtance !—Even the women were not exempt from their cruelties ; the laws of decency were violated ; and this alone ſhould induce the Weſt India gentlemen to comply with the wiſhes of the friends to the abolition.

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APRIL 26

The deciſion of the National Aſſembly of France has accorded preciſely with the general anticipation In the ſitting of Friday evening the important decree was paſſed which ſanctions the hoſtilites of France with the King of Bohemia and Hungary.

It was at the ſame time reſolved, that a manifeſto ſhould be immediately publiſhed and diſtributed throughout the Continent, ſtating the provocations and the motives by which the nation was induced to enter on a War. It was alſo propoſed, that both the National Guard and the troops of the line ſhould take the oath to the Conſtitution as preſcribed on the 14th of January laſt but this new ceremony was deemed ſuperfluous.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, it is ſaid, will ſend a fleet this ſummer into the Mediterranean. It is ſuppoſed that it will convey a number of troops to the ſouth of France and co-operate with the Court of Spain in aſſiſting the Counter Revolution in France.

Hamburgh, April 13. We learn from Elſinburgh that 10,000 Dalecarlians have entered Stockholm. This (though not abſolutely to be credited) ſeems to be further confirmed by the ſtopping of the poſts from the capital to the continent.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

On Monday laſt the gentlemen appointed to receive the ſix hundred ſubſcriptions, at thirty dollars each for eſtabliſhing a turnpike road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, met in the ſtate-houſe in this city. By eleven o'clock at night two thouſand two hundred and ſeventy ſix ſhares were ſubſcribed for, and the money paid in amounting to near ſeventy thouſand dollars.—The being an exceſs of 1676 ſhares, the names of all the ſubſcribers were on Tueſday put into a lottery and drawn. The 600 fortunate ſubſcribers are to be conſidered as (in part) a company incorporated for the purpoſes mentioned in the act of Aſſembly. It is ſaid the value of each ſhare is already advanced to one hundred dollars.

June 13. The eldeſt inhabitant of Pennſylvania does not remember weather in the month of June equal to unſeaſonable—Monday morning at 6 o'clock the Mer

...ry in the thermometer ſtood at 50 degrees, within 18 degrees of the freezing point, and 40 degrees colder than it was in this city on the 31ſt of May at 3 o'clock, P. M.

We are ſorry to learn, that Capt. Montfort, and a ſoldier of the firſt regiment, being lately a ſhort diſtance from Fort Jefferſon, were killed and ſcalped by the Indians, parties of whom are conſtantly hovering round that poſt, ſo that it is dangerous to venture out of ſight of it.——The Capt. died at the ſame place where Capt. Shaylor's party was killed laſt February.

The ſpirit of adventure ſome, where 30 dollars were cheerfully laid down, exceeds all calculation—for although Kentucky is only 60 miles, upwards of 5000 perſons paſſed at the ferry Limits on Monday laſt with 3 dollars in every man's hand—Surely this muſt be the richeſt country under the ſun—for notwithſtanding every one ſaid that money were ſcarce that day to pay the 30 dollars for others—ſtill the money was to be ſeen on the ground.

We are informed, that Col. *Alexander M'Gillivray*, the celebrated Chief of the Creek nation, left Penſacola about the latter end of April, on a viſit to his reſidence in the Creek country. He had been for ſome years in a declining way, with a pulmonary conſumption which gradually brought him to the grave.

ALBANY, June 14.

The celebrated Indian, Col. [illegible] Brandt, chief warrior of the Six Nations, paſſed through this city on Tueſday laſt, from the weſtward, on his way to Philadelphia—we flatter ourſelves this is an indication of ſome pacific meaſures being on the carpet.

BOSTON, June 20.

Capt. Kellis, from Bilboa which he left the beginning of May, confirms the accounts of the DECLARATION OF WAR by the French Nation, againſt the Houſe of Auſtria, and the other powers who have ſucceeded and encouraged the French emigrants, and who have been menacing both lines, and deſigning terms to France—He further adds, that a merchant, of great repute in Bilboa told him a man of war of a battle which had been fought by the French Troops, and the Germans in Auſtrian Flanders—that it was on the 26th day of April, and that according to the Letters on both ſides at 7 or 8000 men, the action continued from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon. On which ſide Victory declared herſelf he did not underſtand, but ſuppoſes from the fierce engagement it was doubtful.

The Captain further informs that the Spaniſh Government entertained great fears of a Revolution in that kingdom—that as far as poſſible all correſpondence on political ſubjects was interdicted, and that the Inquiſition-Boat viſited every veſſel on its arrival, to forbid the landing of any books, pamphlets, letters or newſpapers, but ſuch as were ſpecially licenſed.

The Captain and crew of all veſſels were alſo forbid ſpeaking on the government or religion of Spain.

The Declaration of War by France, we are informed was made on the 19th April—and not on the 25th, as mentioned in the Engliſh papers, the latteſt of which by the Packet, were only to the 26th.

JUNE 23.

THE *EXPECTED WAR* IN EUROPE.

ON THE PART OF *FRANCE*.

400,000 FREEMEN—Led by *Patriot Generals*—Fighting for the cauſe of *Univerſal Liberty*, the *Equal Rights of Men*, their *Wives*, their *Children* and all they hold dear—prepoſſeſſed in *Confidence Reſtinate*—Encouraged by the *good Wiſhes of Mankind*—and animated with the *Smiles of Heaven*.

ON THE PART OF *AUSTRIA*.

250,000 *Auſtrian*, 50,000 *Pruſſian*, 15,000 *Eaſt* [illegible] 20,000 *Swediſh*, 20,000 *Ruſſian*, and 20,000 *Spaniſh* Slaves——Commanded by the *Partizans* of arbitrary Courts——Stimulated by a deſperate ſet of run-away Frenchmen—Fighting (*if they dare fight*) to reſtore more firmly the chains of their ſubjects, brethren and friends—againſt every principle of common humanity (*if any they can be ſuppoſed to*)—and on a penalty *ſix pence per day*—Agitated by diſtruſt—Depreſſed by the *habits* of Slavery—and inſtigated by the *Devil* himſelf.

From this view of the two Powers—and truth marks the lines—can *Auſtria* entertain a doubt, whoſe creſt will bear the palms of *Victory*?

NEWPORT, June 25.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State adjourned on Saturday to the laſt Monday in October next, then to meet at Providence.

His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON Eſq. is re-elected Governor of New-York, by a little Majority of Votes.

General Jackſon has declined Irving as a Repreſentative of the State of Georgia in Congreſs.

His Excellency JOSIAH PARTLETT, Eſq. is choſen Preſident of New-Hampſhire.

A Southern Paper informs that the Bulk of the Materials, for the Public Buildings of the intended Federal City have been contracted for and are preparing, and that the Walls of the firſt Story of the Congreſs Houſe and the Preſident's Houſe will certainly be accompliſhed in the preſent Summer's Working Paſt.

Died on Tueſday laſt, after a ſhort and painful Indiſpoſition, Mr. MOSES LEVY, in the 88th Year of his Age, formerly a Merchant of conſiderable Eminence in this Town, and who in all his numerous Dealings with Mankind, through a long and active Life, ſuſtained an irreproachable Reputation.

"*Calmly he look'd on either life, and here*
"*Saw nothing to regret, nor there to fear.*"

*** *The Drawing of the laſt Claſs of the Second Congregational Church Lottery is unavoidably deferred for Three Weeks, in Conſequence of ſome Tickets that were ſent abroad, of which no Advice is yet received.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport June 23.

ENTERED, *from*

Sloop Friendſhip, Peterſon, New-York
—— [illegible], Lock, Pleaſant River
—— Sally, Juſtin, Providence
—— Oxford, Seabird, New Bedford
—— Leona, Burnham, Charleſton
—— Dolphin, Coffin, Philadelphia
Schooner Sally, Coombs, Charleſton
Brig Polly, [illegible], Cape Francois

CLEARED, *for*

Sloop Aurora, Collins, New-York
—— Peggy, Lewis, Ditto
—— Sally, Jones, Providence
Snow Sukey, Weeks, Africa

Gibbs & Channing

Have received, direct from the Manufacturers, a Conſignment of aſſorted Cottons, Whole-ſale, on as low Terms as can be had in New-York or Boſton, conſiſting of—

Callicoes, Shawls, Jeans, Fuſtians, Low-priced Linens, Mens' Beaver and Caſtor Hats, Morocco, Children's Buttons, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Newport, June 22, 1792.

To be SOLD or LET,

THE Houſe, Stores, &c. at the Landing on the Eaſt Side of New Shoreham, together with 15 Acres of good Land adjoining; Likewiſe, 3 Acres more may be had with it. For further Particulars inquire of the Subſcriber living on the Premiſes.

HENRY LITTLEFIELD.

New Shoreham, June 22, 1792.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of MARY COWLEY, late of Newport, deceaſed, Widow, are requeſted to bring them in for Settlement; and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

JOHN GRINNELL, Executor,
ELIZA GRINNELL, Adminiſtratrix,
MARY PENROSE, Adminiſtratrix.

Newport June 5, 1792.

TAKEN up at Block Iſland, a few Days ſince, an ANCHOR with a few Fathoms of Cable to it—Whoever claiming the ſame and paying their Property, may have ſaid Anchor with paying what is uſual in ſuch Caſes, by applying to Capt. Ben Boyle, at the Port of Weſt-Ferry, in the Iſland of Rhode-Iſland.

June 19, 1792.

THE ſubſcriber has been appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of HENRY DEXTER, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—hereby notify the Creditors to the ſaid Eſtate to bring in their Claims to either of us at his reſpective Dwellings, within ſix Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by ſaid Council.

JOHN TOPHAM,
EDMUND TOWNSEND.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Company with [illegible] from this place, a Mulatto Boy, named [illegible], about 17 Years of Age, [illegible] Feet high, [illegible] Hair, and [illegible] Eyes; had on [illegible] Shirt, and Cotton Trowſers, and has a very [illegible] Walk. Whoever will take up ſaid Boy, and convey him to his maſter, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by HENRY LITTLEFIELD.

New Shoreham, June 21, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That two Indian Canoes, [illegible] on board the 15th inſtant from Farm's Iſland [illegible] a Boat of about [illegible] Feet long, painted Black, having no Maſt nor Sail, and [illegible] ſuppoſe they ſtole her; and [illegible] will receive and prove it expected that the Property, they ſhall have her again, on paying Charges, &c.

ELISHA AUSTIN.

Little Compton, June 21, 1792.

An excellent and complete Aſſortment of choice

Engliſh Goods,

Imported by the laſt Ships, juſt opened, and now ſelling At the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Cuſtomers for paſt Favours, and flatter themſelves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to ſell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel, Indian Corn and Rye, per Buſhel or larger Quantity.

Newport, May 10, 1792.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburg clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Peterſburg,
Oznaburg,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarſe Linens,
Canvaſs,
Twine,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bolt Rope, by the Cheſt &c. &c.

Likewiſe MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter Caſk,
New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Molaſſes by the Hogſhead,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogſhead,
About 100 Barrels of Menhaden,
Cordage of all ſizes,
Bread by the Baked,
Three Hundred empty new Fiſh Barrels,
Alſo two Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient Houſe, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Alſo a row of ſmall ſhops adjoining ſaid Houſe; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Part of Buſineſs. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old Silver.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JACOB RICHARDSON,

At the Poſt-Office, Newport, by the Dozen or Single,

REGULATIONS for the ORDER and DISCIPLINE of the TROOPS of the UNITED STATES. Compiled by FREDERICK WILLIAM STEUBEN, Inſpector-General of the Armies of the United States.

To this Work is affixed a well engraved PLATE, deſigned by the Baron de [illegible], *a* PICKET, *in ONE, and in TWO Ranks—of a* COMPANY, *in the Line—and of a Battalion—with proper Keys of the Field Words, Signs and Countersigned Officers.—In this Plate, all Errors, which have appeared in others, are corrected.*

*** The above-mentioned Regulations are printed on good Paper, with a handſome Type, caſt at Printing-Office, and, as the Labour was great and the Expence to [illegible] Work the Price, he hopes it will have an [illegible] Sale.

[illegible] Printing-Office, &c.

Providence, July 9, 1791.

A Select Body of Men, to be called the MILITIA of [illegible] is intended to be formed in this Town; and [illegible] Officers, viz. Thomas Arnold, Eſq. Colonel, Christopher Greene and [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonels, and the Gentlemen [illegible] Field and Staff and Commiſſioned Officers [illegible] Company [illegible] Regulations [illegible] Steuben, Inſpector-General of the Troops of the United States, by Act of Congreſs of 1779, [illegible] by Baron Steuben, and printed [illegible] Title of *Regulations for the Order and Diſcipline of the Troops of the United States*. By Order of the Commanding Officer,

HENRY WARD, Secretary.

ry in the thermometer ſtood at 50 degrees, within 18 degrees of the freezing point, and 40 degrees colder than it was in this city on the 31ſt of May at 3 o'clock, P. M.

We are ſorry to learn, that Capt. Montfort, and a ſoldier of the firſt regiment, being lately a ſhort diſtance from Fort Jefferſon, were killed and ſcalped by the Indians, parties of whom are conſtantly hovering round that poſt, ſo that it is dangerous to venture out of ſight of it.——This happened at the ſame place where Capt. Shaylor's ſon was killed laſt February.

The preſent Lancaſter road ſcheme, where 30 dollars were to be paid down, exceeded all calculation—for although there are only 600 ſhares, upwards of 5000 perſons attended at the ſtate-houſe on Monday laſt with 30 dollars in every man's hand—Surely this muſt be the richeſt country under the ſun—for notwithſtanding it may be ſaid that many were hired on that day to pay in theſe 30 dollars for others—ſtill the money was there on the ground.

We are informed, that Col. *Alexander M'Gillivray*, the celebrated chief of the Creek nation, died ſometime about the latter end of April, or beginning of May, at his reſidence in the Creek country. He had been for ſome years in a declining way, with a pulmonary conſumption which gradually brought him to the grave.

A L B A N Y, [illegible] 14.

The celebrated Indian, Col. [illegible] Brandt, chief warrior of the Six Nations, paſſed through this city on Tueſday laſt, from the weſtward, on his way to Philadelphia—we flatter ourſelves this is an indication of ſome pacific meaſures being on the tapis.

B O S T O N, June 20.

Capt. Kellia, from Bilboa which he left the beginning of May, confirms the accounts of the DECLARATION OF WAR by the French Nation, againſt the Houſe of Auſtria, and the other powers who have ſuccoured and encouraged the French emigrants, and who have been menacing hoſtilities, and dictating terms to France—He further adds, that a merchant, of great repute in Bilboa, read him an account of a battle which had been fought by the French Patriots, and the Germans in Auſtrian Flanders—that it was on the 26th day of April, and that accounts had ſtated the loſs on both ſides at 7000 men, the action continuing from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon. On which ſide Victory declared herſelf he did not underſtand, but ſuppoſes from the ſilence on that head that it was dubious.

The Captain further informs that the Spaniſh Government entertained great fears of a Revolution in that kingdom—that as far as poſſible all correſpondence on political ſubjects was interdicted, and that the Inquiſition-Boat viſited every veſſel on its arrival, to forbid the landing of any books, pamphlets, letters or newſpapers, but ſuch as were previouſly inſpected.

The Captain and crew of all veſſels were alſo forbid ſpeaking on the government or religion of Spain.

The Declaration of War by France, we are aſſured was made on the 19th April—and not on the 25th, as mentioned in the Engliſh papers, the lateſt of which by the Packet, were only to the 26th.

J U N E 23.

THE *EXPECTED WAR* IN EUROPE.

ON THE PART OF *FRANCE*.

400,000 FREEMEN—Led by *Patriot Generals*—Fighting for the cauſe of *Univerſal Liberty*, the *Equal Rights of Men*, their *Wives*, their *Children*, and all they hold dear—panoplied in *Conſcious Rectitude*—Encouraged by the *good wiſhes of Mankind*—and animated with the *ſmiles of Heaven*.

ON THE PART OF *AUSTRIA*.

250,000 *Auſtrian*, 50,000 *Pruſſian*, 15,000 *Electoral*, 20,000 *Swediſh*, 20,000 *Ruſſian*, and 20,000 *Spaniſh* Slaves——Commanded by the *Paricides* of arbitrary Courts——Stimulated by a deſperate ſet of run-away Frenchmen—Fighting (*if they do fight*) to rivet more firmly the chains of their fathers, brethern and friends—againſt every principle of conſcious rectitude (*if any they can be ſuſpected of*)—and for a paltry *ſix pence* per day.—Agitated by diſtruſt—Depreſſed by the *habits* of ſlavery—and inſtigated by the *Devil* himſelf.

From this view of the two Pictures—and truth marks the lines—can *Americans* entertain a doubt, whoſe creſt will bear the palms of *Victory*. ?

N E W P O R T, June 25.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State adjourned on Saturday to the laſt Monday in October next, then to meet at Providence.

His Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Eſq; is re-elected Governor of New-York, by a ſmall Majority of Votes.

General Jackſon has declined ſerving as a Repreſentative of the State of Georgia in Congreſs.

His Excellency JOSIAH BARTLEET, Eſq. is choſen Preſident of New-Hampſhire.

A Southern Paper informs that the Bulk of the Materials, for the Public Buildings of the intended Federal City have been contracted for and are preparing, and that the Walls of the firſt Story of the Congreſs Houſe and the Preſident's Houſe will certainly, be completed in the preſent Summer and enſuing Fall.

Died on Tueſday laſt, after a ſhort and painful Indiſpoſition, Mr. MOSES LEVY, in the 88th Year of his Age, formerly a Merchant of conſiderable Eminence in this Town, and who in all his numerous Dealings with Mankind, through a long and active Life, ſuſtained an irreproachable Reputation.

"*Calmly he look'd on either life, and* here
"*Saw nothing to regret, nor* there *to fear.*"

*** *The Drawing of the laſt Claſs of the Second Congregational Church Lottery is unavoidably deferred for Three Weeks, in Conſequence of ſome Tickets that were ſent abroad, of which no Advice is yet received.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport June 23.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Friendſhip, Peterſon,	New-York
—— Dolphin, Lock.	Pleaſant River
—— Sally, Juſtin,	Providence
—— Oxford, Stoddard,	New Bedford
—— Laura, Burlingham,	Charleſton
—— Dolphin, Cranſton,	Eſſequibo
Schooner Sally, Childs,	Charleſton
Brig Polly, Brown,	Cape-Francois
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
—— Peggy, Lawton,	Ditto
—— Sally, Juſtin,	Providence
Snow Sukey, Woiſe,	Africa

Gibbs & Channing

Have received, direct from the Manufactories, a Conſignment of GOODS, which they will ſell, by Wholeſale, on as low Terms as can be had in New-York or Boſton, conſiſting of—

Callicoes, Shawls, Jeans, Fuſtians, low pric'd Linens, Mens' Beaver and Caſtor Hats, Moreens, faſhionable Buttons, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Newport, June 22, 1792.

To be SOLD or LET,

THE Houſe, Stores, &c. at the Landing on the Eaſt Side of New-Shoreham, together with 15 Acres of good Land adjoining; if let, 30 Acres more may be had with it. For further Particulars inquire of the Subſcriber living on the Premiſes.

HENRY LITTLEFIELD.

New-Shoreham, June 20, 1792.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of MARY COWLEY, late of Newport, deceaſed, Widow, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcribers for Adjuſtment: And all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

JOHN GRIMES, Adminiſtrator,
ELIZA GRIMES, Adminiſtratrix,
MARY PENROSE, Adminiſtratrix.

Newport, June 5, 1792.

TAKEN up off Block Iſland, a few Days ſince, an ANCHOR with a few Fathoms of Cable to it—Whoever claiming the ſame and proving their Property, may have ſaid Anchor with paying what is cuſtomary in ſuch Caſes, by applying to Capt. Eli Bayle, at the Port of Wickford, State of Rhode-Iſland.

June 19, 1792.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of HENRY DAYTON, late of Newport, Gentleman, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by ſaid Council.

JOHN TOPHAM,
EDMUND TOWNSEND.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subſcriber, in Company with three black Fellows, a few Days ſince, a Mulatto Boy, named DENNIS, about 20 Years of Age, ſlim built, had curl'd Hair and ſharp Noſe; had on grey colour'd Jacket, Breeches and Stockings, a Tow-Cloth Shirt, and Calf ſkin Shoes, and has a very large Scar on one of his Ancles. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid Boy, ſo that the Subſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by HENRY LITTLEFIELD.

New-Shoreham, (Block Iſland) June 21, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That two Indians and two Negroes landed a Boat the 15th June Inſtant, on the Farm which I occupy—ſhe is a Two maſt Fiſh-Boat of about 14 Feet Keel; the ſaid Blacks have gone and left her, and by the different Stories they told, I judge they ſtole her; and if any Perſon will come and make it appear that ſaid Boat is their Property, they ſhall have her again, on paying Charges, &c..

JEREMIAH AUSTIN.

Little Compton, June 21, 1792.

An excellent and complete Aſſortment of choice

Engliſh Goods,

Imported by the laſt Ships, juſt opened, and now ſelling At the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

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Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Cuſtomers for paſt Favours, and flatter themſelves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to ſell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel, Indian Corn and Rye, per Buſhel or larger Quantity.

Newport, May 10, 1792.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburg clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarſe Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt,
&c. &c.

Likewiſe MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
New England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Molaſſes by the Hogſhead,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogſhead,
About 100 Barrels of Monhaden,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Butter by the Firken,
Three Hundred empty new Fiſh Barrels,

Alſo two Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient Houſe, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Alſo a row of ſmall Shops adjoining ſaid Houſe; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Buſineſs. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old Silver.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JACOB RICHARDSON,

At the Poſt-Office, Newport, by the Dozen or ſingle,

REGULATIONS for the ORDER and DISCIPLINE of the TROOPS of the UNITED STATES. Compiled by FREDERICK WILLIAM STEUBEN, Inſpector-General of the Army of the United States.

☞ *To which is affixed a well engraved PLATE, deſcribing the Formation of a* REGIMENT, *in* ONE, *and in* TWO *Battalions—of a* COMPANY, *in the Line—advancing, and retiring—with the proper Poſts of the Field—commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned Officers.—In this Plate, various Errors, which have appeared in others, are corrected.*

*** The aforementioned Pamphlets are printed on good Paper, with a handſome Type, caſt at Philadelphia,—and, as the Editor has been at ſome Expence to adapt it to the Uſe of the Militia, he hopes it will have the Preference of any other Edition.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.

Providence, July 9, 1791.

AS the different Manners in which the MILITIA of this State are exerciſed in different Towns muſt neceſſarily create Confuſion, therefore, until further Orders of the General Aſſembly, His Excellency ARTHUR FENNER, Eſq; Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, recommends to the General, Field and Commiſſioned Officers, in exerciſing and diſciplining the *Militia*, to conform ſtrictly to the Mode ordered by Congreſs in 1779, which was compiled by Baron *Steuben*, and publiſhed under the Title of *Regulations for the Order and Diſcipline of the Troops of the United States.* By his Excellency's Command,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

From a late London Paper.

THE ROYAL BULLOCKS:

A Consolatory and Pastoral Elegy.

By PETER PINDAR.

The following Elegy was written on the Royal Scheme of *fattening* Cattle solely on horse-chesnuts, which (had it succeeded) must have been attended with prodigious savings. The Bullocks tried what they could do, but were forced to give up the point, and nearly the ghost!

YE horn'd inhabitants of Windsor Park,
Where reign'd sweet Hospitality of yore,
Why are you not as merry as the lark?
Why is it that so dismally you roar?

Ah me! I guess the cause!—our glorious King
Would fatten cattle in the cheapest way—
It is, it is, horse-chesnuts!—that's the thing
Which gives each face the cloud of dire dismay.

Say, do the prickles stab your gentle beard?—
You with t'oblige the King; but ah! with pain
You turn them round and round, to bite afeard,
And faintly mumbling drop them out again.

Fain would I comfort ye with better meat—
God knows I pity every plaintive tone—
Gladly your gums with turnips would I greet,
And give the fragrant hay to for the each groan.

Say, are the nuts too solid to be chew'd?
Or want of nut-crackers do ye complain?
Ye make up awkward mouths upon your food;
But plaint of ev'ry sort is pour'd in vain.

Condemn'd on such hard fare to sup and dine,
And often by its stubborn rancour foil'd,
Perhaps you wish it roasted, gentle kine,
Or probably you wish it stew'd or boil'd.

But coals cost money—labour must be sav'd—
Know, this would prove a great expence indeed:
And know, by such economy close shav'd,
Your bellies grumble, and your mouths must bleed.

Your hornets mortifies the King of Nations;
Displeas'd he wonders that you won't grow fat:
Your high back-bones employ his speculations,
Much your poor bellies exercise his chat.

The Man, whose lofty head adorns a crown,
That mostly studies bullocks, pigs and bucks,
Wants much to see you knock'd by butchers down,
And hung in fair array upon their hooks.

Yet, murm'ring creatures, life is vastly sweet—
For life, were I a bullock, I should fight:
Much rather make a sacrifice to meat;
Live on *horse-chesnuts*, than on *turnips* die.

COME and TRY
At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.
A fresh and general Assortment
of English and European GOODS, imported in the last Ships from England, to be sold for Cash, upon as reasonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by
JOHN BOURS.

John Thompson

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the House of Capt. John Andrews, to the House of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance for Cash,
A General Assortment of English Goods,
among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,
Low price'd Ditto,
Baizes,
Irish Linens,
Russia Sheeting,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Bed Furniture,
Shalloons,
Black Everlasting,
Silk Poplins,
Tammies,
Taborets,
Calimancoes,
Silk Crape,
Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Sundry Manchester Goods
Fine Threads,
Knives and Forks,
&c. &c. &c.

Newport, May 28, 1792.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of EDWAD STRINGFIELD, Mariner, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, notify the Creditors to said Estate, to bring in their Claims within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by said Council.

DANIEL ROGERS,
ROBERT ROGERS.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

PROPOSAL,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE
SYSTEM of TRUTHS
CONTAINED IN
DIVINE REVELATION,
Explained and Vindicated.

Showing their Connexion and Consistence with each other, and the Inferences which may be made from them.

In which the following Particulars are considered,

The Evidence that the Bible contains a Revelation from God: The Being and Perfections of God: The Trinity: The Decrees of God: The Works of Creation and Providence: The Creation of Men and Angels; and the particular Providence and Conduct of God towards them: The law under which they were made: The Apostacy of Man, with the Consequences: The Nature and Desert of Sin: Redemption of Men: The Person and Character of the Redeemer: The Design and Work of the Redeemer: The Application of Redemption: Election to Salvation: The Covenant of Grace: Regeneration and Conversion: Divine Illumination: Disinterested Affection; the Nature and Tendency of the Exercises of it: The Nature of Saving Faith, and what is implied in it: All under Obligation to believe: Pardon and Justification of Believers; on what Grounds, and what is implied in this: The Perseverence of Believers: The Nature and Ground of Assurance of Salvation: The Death of the Body: A Separate State: The general Resurrection and final Judgment: The eternal Happiness of the redeemed: The endless Misery of all who die in Impenitence and Unbelief: The Character of the visible Church of Christ, and of their Members: The Officers in the Church: The Institutions and Ordinances of Christ, to be observed and attended upon by the Church: The Sabbath; Publick Worship; Baptism and the Lord's Supper: The Discipline of the Church; Christian Practice in general, in Obedience to the Laws of Christ: The Conclusion.

To which is added,

A TREATISE on the MILLENNIUM.

Showing from Scripture, that there will be a thousand years of prosperity of the Church of Christ in this world—In what this will consist—When that time will commence: What is to take place, according to the Prophecies in the Scriptures, previous to that Day.

The whole is designed to be a Body of Divinity, for the Instruction and Benefit of all those who are disposed to attend to these Subjects; especially young Students in Divinity, and Candidates for the Work of the Ministry.

BY SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D.
Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Newport, Rhode Island.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be printed on good Paper, with a handsome Type, in two Octavo Volumes, to contain about One Thousand Pages.

II. It shall be delivered to Subscribers, handsomely bound and lettered, at *Eighteen Shillings*; in Boards at *Sixteen Shillings*; and in Sheets at *Fourteen Shillings*.

III. Those who subscribe for twelve Copies, or procure twelve Copies to be subscribed for, and will be answerable for the Payment, shall receive a Thirteenth gratis. Subscribers are desired to affix their Addition and Place of Abode.

*** Subscriptions for this Work are received by the Author, by Gentlemen of the Clergy and others in different Parts of the United States, and by THOMAS & ANDREWS, the intended Publishers, at Faust's Statue, No. 45, Newbury-Street, Boston.

Gentlemen who have Subscription Papers lodged in their Hands will please to return them to the Author, or the Publishers, as soon as possible.

THE Subscriber, Administrator to the personal Estate of CHARLES HANDY, jun. late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, hereby notifies all Persons having any Demands against said Estate to exhibit their Claims, as he is determined to close his Administratorship by the fifth Day of September next, being the Time allowed by Law; and all those indebted to said Estate are desired to make Payment.

JOHN HANDY, Administrator.

Newport, June 11, 1792.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the worshipful Town-Council of South-Kingstown, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ROUSE J. HELME, late of said South-Kingstown, Esq; deceased, intestate, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice, that they will attend at the House of Robert Potter, Esq; in said Town, on the second Monday in July next, in order to receive and examine the Vouchers that are or may be exhibited to support the Claims against said Estate; when and where all concerned are requested to attend, as no Claim will be allowed without it is properly vouched.

F. PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South-Kingstown, May 25, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,
J. Richardson,
At the POST-OFFICE,
LARGE Royal Quarto Bibles, printed by Isaiah Thomas, at Worcester—The Laws of the United States—The Works of Col. Humphreys—Doctor Linn's Sermons—and a great Variety of Books and Stationary.

LAST CLASS.

Second Congregational Church
LOTTERY,
CLASS F.

To consist of { 400 Tickets at Two Dollars.
450 Ditto at One Dollar.

Prizes.		Dols.		Dols.
3	of	100	are	300
4		25		100
10		10		100
20		5		100
60		4		240
120		3		360

First Number drawn, if a Prize, shall be entitled to a further Sum of 50
Last Number drawn, if a Prize, shall be entitled to a further Sum of 50

Tickets of Two Dollars, shall be entitled to the whole Prize drawn against its Number, without any Deduction.

Tickets of One Dollar, shall be entitled to Half the Prize drawn against its Number, without any Deduction.

Prizes not demanded within Six Months after drawing, will be deemed generously given to the Society.

This Class will be drawn, *without any reserve*, on the 28th Day of *June* next, and the Prizes paid by Mr. *Thomas Rumreill*, immediately after Publication.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers.

Newport, May 19, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE
LOTTERY,
FOURTH AND LAST CLASS
SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
10		100		1000
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26740
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5962
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and those Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Use of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW.
} Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Class are now ready for Sale, by Messrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PIERCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

The First and Third Class provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Class, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will shortly be drawn.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, for the First Class, received in pay at One Dollar each.

CASH is given for all Kinds of Cotton and Linen RAGS, for the Paper Manufactory in this State, by JACOB RICHARDSON, at the Post-Office.

Newport June 18, 1792.

From a late London Paper.

THE ROYAL BULLOCKS:

A Conſolatory and Paſtoral Elegy.

By PETER PINDAR.

The following Elegy was written on the Royal Scheme of *fattening* Cattle ſolely on Horſe-cheſnuts, which (had it ſucceeded) muſt have been attended with prodigious ſavings. The Bullocks tried what they could do, but were forced to give up the point, and nearly the ghoſt!

YE horn'd inhabitants of Windſor Park,
Where reign'd ſweet Hoſpitality of yore,
Why are you not as merry as the lark?
Why is it that ſo dismally you roar?

Ah me! I gueſs the cauſe!—our glorious King
Would fatten cattle in the cheapeſt way—
It is, it is, horſe-cheſnuts!—that's the thing
Which gives each face the cloud of dire diſmay.

Say, do the prickles ſtab each gentle beard?—
You wiſh t'oblige the King; but ah! with pain
You turn them round and round, to bite *afcard*,
And faintly mumbling drop them out again.

Fain would I comfort ye with better meat—
God knows I pity every plaintive tone—
Gladly your gums with turnips would I greet,
And give the fragrant hay to ſoothe each groan.

Say, are the nuts too ſolid to be chew'd?
Of want of nut-crakers do ye complain?
Ye make up awkward mouths upon your food;
But plaint of ev'ry ſort is pour'd in vain.

Condemn'd on ſuch hard fare to ſup and dine,
And often by its ſtubborn nature foil'd,
Perhaps you wiſh it roaſted, gentle kine,
Or probably you with it ſtew'd or boil'd.

But coals coſt money—labour muſt be ſav'd—
Know, this would prove a great expence indeed:
Ah! kine, by ſuch economy cloſe ſhav'd,
Your bellies grumble, and your mouths muſt bleed.

Your leanneſs mortifies the King of Nations;
Diſpleas'd he wonders that you won't grow fat:
Your high back-bones employ his ſpeculations,
Much your poor bellies exerciſe his chat.

The MAN, whoſe lofty head adorns a crown,
That ſtoutly ſtudies bullocks, pigs and books,
Wants much to ſee you knock'd by butchers down,
And hung in fair array upon their hooks.

Yet, murm'ring creature, life is vaſtly ſweet—
For life, were I a bullock, I ſhould ſigh:
Much rather make a ſacrifice to meat;
Live on *horſe-cheſnuts*, than on *turnips* die.

COME and TRY
At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.
A freſh and general Aſſortment
of Engliſh and European GOODS, imported in the laſt Ships from England, to be ſold for Caſh, upon as reaſonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by
JOHN BOURS.

John Thompſon

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the Houſe of Capt. John Andrews, to the Houſe of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Advance for Caſh,
A General Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,
among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,
Low pric'd Ditto,
Baizes,
Iriſh Linens,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Bed Furniture,
Shalloons,
Black Everlaſting,
Silk Poplins,
Tammies,
Taborets,
Calimancoes,
Silk Crape,
Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Sundry Manchester Goods
Fine Threads,
Knives and Forks,
&c. &c. &c.

Newport, May 28, 1792.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of EDWAD STRINGFIELD, Mariner, late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the Period limited by ſaid Council.
DANIEL ROGERS,
ROBERT ROGERS.

Newport, June 4, 1792.

PROPOSAL,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
THE
SYSTEM of TRUTHS
CONTAINED IN
DIVINE REVELATION,
Explained and Vindicated.

Showing their Connexion and Conſiſtence with each other, and the Inferences which may be made from them.

In which the following Particulars are conſidered,

The Evidence that the Bible contains a Revelation from God: The Being and Perfections of God: The Trinity: The Decrees of God: The Works of Creation and Providence: The Creation of Men and Angels; and the particular Providence and Conduct of God towards them: The law under which they were made: The Apoſtacy of Man, with the Conſequences: The Nature and Deſert of Sin: Redemption of Man: The Perſon and Character of the Redeemer: The Deſign and Work of the Redeemer: The Application of Redemption: Election to Salvation: The Covenant of Grace: Regeneration and Converſion: Divine Illumination: Diſintereſted Affection; the Nature and Tendency of the Exerciſes of it: The Nature of Saving Faith, and what is implied in it: All under Obligation to believe: Pardon and Juſtification of Believers; on what Grounds, and what is implied in this: The Perſeverence of Believers: The Nature and Ground of Aſſurance of Salvation: The Death of the Body: A ſeparate State: The general Reſurrection and final Judgment: The eternal Happineſs of the redeemed: The endleſs Miſery of all who die in Impenitence and Unbelief: The Character of the viſible Church of Chriſt, and of the true Members of it: The Officers in the Church: The Inſtitutions and Ordinances of Chriſt, to be obſerved and attended upon by the Church: The Sabbath; Publick Worſhip; Baptiſm and the Lord's Supper: The Diſcipline of the Church: Chriſtian Practice in general, in Obedience to the Laws of Chriſt: The Concluſion.

To which is added,

A TREATISE on the MILLENNIUM.

Showing from Scripture, that there will be a thouſand years of proſperity of the Church of Chriſt in this world—In what this will conſiſt: When that time will commence: What is to take place, according to the Prophecies in the Scripture, previous to that Day.

The whole is deſigned to be a Body of Divinity, for the Inſtruction and Benefit of all thoſe who are diſpoſed to attend to theſe Subjects; eſpecially young Students in Divinity, and Candidates for the Work of the Miniſtry.

BY SAMUEL HOPKINS, D. D.
Paſtor of the Firſt Congregational Church in Newport, Rhode Iſland.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work ſhall be printed on good Paper, with a handſome Type, in two Octavo Volumes, to contain about One Thouſand Pages.

II. It ſhall be delivered to Subſcribers, handſomely bound and lettered, at *Eighteen Shillings*; in Boards at *Sixteen Shillings*; and in Sheets at *Fourteen Shillings*.

III. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for twelve Copies, or procure twelve Copies to be ſubſcribed for, and will be anſwerable for the Payment, ſhall receive a Thirteenth gratis. Subſcribers are deſired to affix their Addition and Place of Abode.

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Gentlemen who have Subſcription Papers lodged in their Hands will pleaſe to return them to the Author, or the Publiſhers, as ſoon as poſſible.

THE Subſcriber, Adminiſtrator to the perſonal Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, jun. late of Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, hereby notifies all Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate to exhibit their Claims, as he is determined to cloſe his Adminiſtratorſhip by the fifth Day of September next, being the Time allowed by Law; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment.
JOHN HANDY, Adminiſtrator.

Newport, June 11, 1792.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed by the worſhipful Town-Council of South-Kingſtown, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ROUSE J. HELME, late of ſaid South-Kingſtown, Eſq; deceaſed, inteſtate, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give Notice, that they will attend at the Houſe of Robert Potter, Eſq; in ſaid Town, on the ſecond Monday in July next, in order to receive and examine the Vouchers that are or may be exhibited to ſupport the Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate; when and where all concerned are requeſted to attend, as no Claim will be allowed without it is properly vouched.
F. PERRY,
ROWLAND BROWN.

South-Kingſtown, May 25, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,
J. Richardſon,
At the POST-OFFICE,
LARGE Royal Quarto Bibles, printed by Iſaiah Thomas, at Worceſter—The Laws of the United States—The Works of Col. Humphreys—Doctor Linn's Sermons—and a great Variety of Books and Stationary.

LAST CLASS.

Second Congregational Church
LOTTERY,
CLASS F.

To conſiſt of { 400 Tickets at Two Dollars. / 450 Ditto at One Dollar.

Prizes.		Dols.		Dols.
3	of	100	are	300
4		25		100
10		10		100
20		5		100
60		4		240
120		3		360
First Number drawn, if a Prize, ſhall be entitled to a further Sum of				50
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Prizes not demanded within Six Months after drawing, will be deemed generouſly given to the Society.

This Claſs will be drawn, *without any reſerve*, on the 28th Day of *June* next, and the Prizes paid by Mr. *Thomas Rumreill*, immediately after Publication.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SAMUEL VERNON, tertius,
STEPHEN PEIRCE,
WALTER CHANNING,
WILLIAM ELLERY, jun.
THOMAS G. PITMAN,
} Managers.

Newport, May 19, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT-BRIDGE
LOTTERY,
FOURTH AND LAST CLASS
SCHEME:

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26040
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and thoſe Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Uſe of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW.
} Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Claſs are now ready for Sale, by Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PIERCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

The Firſt and Third Claſs provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Claſs, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will ſhortly be drawn.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, for the Firſt Claſs, received in pay at One Dollar each.

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Newport June 18, 1792.